

## The Great War 1199th Day

Plucky American  
Corporal Kills 3  
Germans in RaidSticks to Listening Post  
in Midst of Terrific  
Barrage Fire

## Officer Describes Fight

Declares "Bloody Trail Led  
Far Out Into No Man's  
Land"

(By The Associated Press)

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Nov. 11.—Complete details and verified reports of the recent German trench raid show that the American troops on that occasion set an example for courage and valor unequalled. The officer who had charge of verifying the accounts of the raid said to the correspondent to-day:

"I am proud to say that our men engaged in the fight did everything within their power. They jumped into the fight and stuck to it. In the first place the troops had been in the trenches less than three hours when the barrage fire of the Germans began. They had marched a good part of the previous night and were tired. Some of them were allowed to go to sleep in a dugout twenty-five feet underground.

Awakened by Grenades

"When the barrage began these men did not hear the racket. It is apparent that the first they knew of it was when the Germans started throwing grenades down upon them. It was these men who were taken prisoners, but they fought well, even when surprised that way, for the stairs of the dugouts were covered with blood, and the top half, showing that the Germans there must have been hit. The entrance to the dugout also gave indications of close hand to hand fighting.

"From the dugout through the trenches and over the top through the barbed wire and well out into no man's land there was a wide red trail. How much of it was American and how much German is not known.

"There is a corporal now in the hospital back of the lines who did a good job. He was in the listening post when the barrage came. During the firing an enemy made his way through the shells, grenades and the American barbed wire with branch lines running to at least three points while the raid was in progress to direct the enemy artillery.

Congressmen See  
Fighting at FrontConflict on the British Line  
Impresses American  
Visitors

(By The Associated Press)

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Nov. 11.—The American Congressional party and four prominent men in private life, who have been visiting the Western Allied countries since the completion of a four-day tour and left the British front.

Senators Kenyon and Kendrick, who have been making a special study of war problems in England, joined the Congressional party, of which C. C. Dill is chairman, for the trip to the British war zone. All excepting the two Senators had previously seen the French front, and the latter will visit the French area before returning home.

The members of the party were deeply impressed by the war scenes in the British theatre. As one of them remarked to the correspondent, "It requires a visit to the war zone to gain a realization of the magnitude of the activities."

See Actual Fighting

During their stay here they covered long territory by motor and saw not only the workings of the bases, but witnessed actual fighting along the line. Two big British base hospitals which are being conducted by American units were inspected, and some of the hospital work in war time means. At a great base they saw vast quantities of food for the army every day.

Late in the afternoon a body of American soldiers close to the firing line at a certain point on the British front.

The terrible devastation wrought by the war was forcibly brought home to the party by a visit to Arras, the valley of the Aisne and the Somme region. In the Somme, Peronne and Reims, which are nothing but a mass of ruins, were inspected, and some of the German battle fronts where the Germans and the Allies fought such sanguinary battles were gone over.

Near Lens they saw real action and experienced the sensation of hearing great German shells scream overhead and break not far away. Battle-scarred Vimy Ridge was seen and a good view was obtained of the entire zone about Lens, where the Germans are cooped up by the closely drawn British lines.

Senator's First Visit

Senators Kenyon and Kendrick had seen a battle zone before, having remained in England, where the former has been making a careful study of labor problems and the latter investigating the food question. The correspondent talked with them just before they left for Paris.

They seemed deeply impressed by the conditions as they found them, especially by the invincible spirit of the French, British and Belgian peoples

and their confidence in ultimate victory.

Both Senators declared they would carry back to the United States the conviction that the Allies are firm in their belief that they will force Germany to her knees, not necessarily through war exhaustion, but while the Central Powers are still strong. It may be added that the Senators left the British front also imbued with the belief that everything points to the fact that the Allies can defeat Prussian military by pure force, whether the Central Powers are exhausted or not.

Red Cross Doubles  
Italian Relief FundAmerican Organization Acts  
on Receiving Report of Con-  
ditions Among Refugees

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Half a million dollars was appropriated by the American Red Cross to-day for general relief work among the Italians driven from their homes by the German invasion. Ambassador Page at Rome already had been instructed to draw upon the Red Cross for any amount up to \$250,000 for this purpose, but reports received to-day of the conditions among the refugees and of their increasing numbers caused the amount set aside to be doubled.

Major Murphy, Red Cross commissioner in Europe, cabled that he was leaving Paris for the Italian front, and would remain there with a staff to administer relief funds until relieved by a permanent commission to Italy. Such a commission is now being formed.

To meet emergencies in Italy large

quantities of supplies have been forwarded from Paris, the first shipment including mattresses, blankets, clothing and medical supplies.

Only 7 Per Cent  
Of British Forces  
Killed in FranceDeath Rate at Front Is De-  
creasing, Says Secre-  
tary Baker

(Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Deaths in action and from wounds on the Western front have averaged about 7 per cent of the men sent to fight since the beginning of the war, according to a letter written to Senator Salisbury, of Delaware, by Secretary of War Baker and made public to-day. "It may be added," said Secretary Baker, "that the ratio of losses of this character to-day, because of improved tactics and the swift mounting Allied superiority in artillery, is less than seven to every hundred men."

The Baker letter was in reply to an inquiry by the Delaware Senator, in part as follows:

"The pro-German campaign to discourage American patriotism by pessimistic reports regarding the danger to our soldiers in France seems to be very thoroughly organized, and I have been endeavoring to prove the falsity of some of the many statements heard regarding the military casualties of the Allies. You are probably aware of the rumors that have been started in different portions of the country regarding the percentages of deaths in action on the French and Belgian fronts. My distinct understanding is that since the French and British were able to make relatively the same preparation for warfare as the Germans have been engaged in for generations, the percentage of their casualties is not excessive and has greatly decreased.

Germans Spread Gloom

"I believe it would be a good thing if the exact percentage could be made public, if you have reliable figures showing what it is. While the Germans furnish for the home consumption of their nationals official statements coloring all matters pertaining to the war in the most favorable way, they have certainly not overlooked in this country, from the reports which I receive, the possibilities of discouraging citizens of the free countries of the world from encountering dangers in the defence of the rights which are necessary to make life worth living anywhere."

In reply, Secretary Baker wrote: "The rumors to which you refer in your letter have been called to my attention several times in the past few weeks. I have ignored them because all of us know that the American people are not easily frightened and are not on the path of duty we have chosen merely for the reason that the duty is grim.

Cannot Foretell Cost

"As we take the place that is our natural heritage in the war for world liberty it is inevitable that many of our sons and brothers will fall. How heavy this sacrifice may be none of us can foretell.

"I am unable to give you in actual numbers the figures for which you ask. Up to about June 1, 1917, the ratio of the world's military forces in deaths in action and deaths from wounds was about 7 per cent of the total of all the men sent to France since the beginning of the war. It may be added that the ratio of losses of this character to-day, because of improved tactics and the swift mounting Allied superiority in artillery, is less than seven to every hundred men."

Says Norway Will Not  
Beg America's FavorStarvation Preferred to Viola-  
tion of Neutrality, Legis-  
lative Head Declares

CHRISTIANIA, Nov. 10.—During a debate in the Storting to-day on the American note Dr. Mowinkel, president of the House, declared that Norway did not approach America as a "beggar." He added:

"We have and can render the Western powers great service, and if we come to an agreement it will be as our right, not as a favor. But an agreement with America would be paid for too dearly if it were to be at the expense of our neutrality or a rupture with the other Northern powers. In that event we would prefer to resign on the question."

Dr. Mowinkel said it was significant that the three Northern countries were acting together at this difficult time, and declared:

"We should lose more by breaking with the Northern powers and receiving provisions from America than if we kept together and starved."

## British Advance

14 Miles More in  
Palestine DrivePursue the Turks Beyond  
Esud, Capturing 700  
and Much Booty

## Repeat Historic Charge

Cavalry Emulates Light Bri-  
gade in Desert Attack  
East of Gaza

(LONDON, Nov. 11.—The British

forces in Palestine, continuing their northward drive along the Mediterranean coast, have scored an advance of fourteen miles in three days. This is revealed in an official report from General Allenby to-night, which says the left wing of his army has reached the village of Esud (ancient Ashdod).

On November 7 the British were reported to have reached the Wadi Hesi. Esud is fourteen miles north of the Wadi Hesi, which in turn is eleven miles north of Gaza, the most important place yet captured by the British in their advance on Jerusalem.

On Friday last alone, the British commander reported, more than 700 captives were brought in, and five howitzers and eight field guns were captured.

Repeat Historic Charge

One of the most stirring features of the whole campaign occurred on Thursday, when Warwickshire and Worcestershire yeomanry repeated the historic charge of the Six Hundred at Balacava over the sandy wastes of the desert east of Gaza. A big body of enemy troops being observed in retreat across the desert, the yeomanry were ordered to charge them. The charge was immediately carried out in the face of a deadly rain of shells and bullets from cannon, machine guns and rifles. The Turkish force was completely routed, the Turkish and Austrian gunners were killed at their guns, and more than 100 prisoners were swept in, as well as twelve cannon.

General Allenby's statement reads: "General Allenby reports that the advance of his forces continued yesterday and that the left wing was in the neighborhood of Esud (ancient Ashdod), fourteen miles north of the Wadi Hesi. The enemy's rear guard had occupied a line along the northern branch of the Wadi Sukerri."

The Royal Flying Corps the same day bombed the Turkish station at Wadi Surar. There was a large amount of rolling stock in the station, and on this and on the station buildings several direct hits were observed to cause considerable damage.

Much Booty Seized

"Our mounted troops have reported the following captures for Friday: Five 6-inch howitzers, eight field guns, ten officers, 700 other ranks and much transport."

"As the extent of the battlefield is 800 square miles, it will be some time before a complete list of the booty can be made out.

"Details have now been received of the action of the Warwickshire yeomanry and Worcestershire yeomanry on Thursday. A reconnoitering party near Huj (east of Gaza) saw a considerable body of the enemy with guns marching about 2,500 yards away in a northeasterly direction. The yeomanry were ordered to charge the retreating enemy. The charge was at once carried out in the face of heavy gun, machine gun and rifle fire with a gallantry and dash worthy of the best traditions of the British cavalry.

"Twelve guns were captured, Austrian gunners being killed or wounded at the guns. Three machine guns and one hundred prisoners were also captured. This completely broke the enemy's resistance and enabled us to push on to Huj."

France Sees Victory,  
Travellers ReportNot Alarmed by Italian De-  
feat or the Situation  
in Russia

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Nov. 11.—France is not alarmed over the uncertainty of the Russian situation, nor is she particularly excited over the recent retreat of the Italian army. Russia and Italy may be factors in delaying the outcome of the war, but France and Britain feel that, with America beside them they can end German militarism for all time.

This was the spirit of optimism expressed by many of the 236 saloon passengers who arrived here to-night on a French liner, after a passage of eleven days.

According to these travellers, the people of France feel that they cannot lose with America backing, even if Russia has a civil war and Italy is pushed to the utmost.

Edwin Parsons, the youngest flier of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, came over on thirty days' leave. He said he would offer his services to the United States.

Also on the vessel came Jacques Copeau, director general of the Theatre du Vieux Colombier, a French playhouse which is to open in the old Garrick Theatre, of this city, under the patronage of the French government. With the director came twenty-nine players, six of the male members of the company having been released from the trenches to participate in the performances to be held here during the winter.

Parisian Press Hails  
Allied War Council

(By Cable to The Courier des Etats-Unis)

PARIS, Nov. 10.—The newspapers in the constitution of an inter-allied military committee decided upon at Rapallo, the beginning of a new era in the drama of the German invasion of Italy, and the entrance of decisive events in the preparatory period. A great part of the press has for a long time demanded such an organization of coordination and inspiration.

The "Petit Journal" recalls that M. Andre Tardieu before proceeding to the United States launched a strong admonition in this respect.

The honor of this creation belongs for the greater part to the tenacity of M. Painleve, who unrelentingly pursued this object in full accord with Lloyd George's views and intentions.

Storm Prevents  
Further Advance  
By General HaigGermans Make No Attempt  
to Recapture Ground Lost  
Near Passchendaele

LONDON, Nov. 11.—The Germans, as in the previous actions, made no attempt yesterday to recapture the important ground conquered by Haig's troops north of Passchendaele on Saturday, leaving the British free to carry on their work of consolidation in the new line. A downpour of rain prevented further operations by Haig in the battle-torn area around Passchendaele. The only action undertaken during the day was a trench raid northwest of Warneton, on the southern end of the Ypres front.

On the French front there were also few large-scale operations by either side owing to the unfavorable weather conditions. Minor German attacks northwest of Rheims, near Samogneux and in the Vosges broke down in the face of strong gunfire, the opposing troops coming into close contact at some points of the line.

The British attack between Poelcapelle and Passchendaele, the statement asserts, was repeated five times without success, while in the region of Zonnebeke other British efforts broke down without gain. One hundred prisoners were taken during the day's operations by the Germans, it is added.

A successful German raid against the Portuguese positions in the Champagne is also chronicled.

British Forced Back  
North of GoebergHaig Manages to Hold Part  
of Territory, Despite  
Counter Attacks

(By The Associated Press)

BRITISH FRONT IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM, Nov. 11.—Heavy enemy artillery fire has followed the hard fighting which occurred to the north and northwest of Passchendaele yesterday, but at the latest report the Germans had attempted no further infantry action of any magnitude, and the situation remained as it was last night.

The Germans carried out a particularly violent bombardment of all the new British positions between 2 and 5 o'clock this morning, and another counter attack was expected, but this did not materialize.

Along the crest of Passchendaele Ridge, north of the village, the Canadians were holding their advanced line strongly to-day, and consolidations were being carried out satisfactorily. On the lower ground to the west, where such a bitter struggle occurred yesterday, the British were forced to withdraw somewhat in the face of furious counter attacks by the Germans. This territory, north of Goeberg, in the valley of the flooded Paddebeek, was the most difficult sector in the line of the offensive.

The ground was very marshy and the whole zone was heavily defended with strongly fortified farms. The British troops in this territory, however, still had some of the newly won ground to their credit to-day, despite their withdrawal. The Canadians also encountered heavy fighting along the ridge and the enemy artillery fire was exceptionally severe.

Destroyer and Submarine To  
Be Philippine Gift to U. S.

MANILA, Nov. 11.—The House has passed a joint resolution authorizing the Governor General to offer to build for the United States at the expense of the Philippine government a destroyer and a submarine.

No appropriation is provided for in the resolution, but it would authorize the Governor to spend the necessary amount. The measure now goes to the Senate for its action.

Bryan Enjoys Grape Juice  
Aroma of Dry Washington

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—Secretary Daniels and former Secretary Bryan were speakers at mass meetings held here to-day to celebrate the addition of the District of Columbia to the "dry" column.

There is more of the grape juice odor here than ever before, Mr. Bryan said, and I am enjoying the aroma considerably.

Paris Now Without French

Italian Reverse Puts Burden  
Of Success on Lloyd GeorgeAdversity Draws Allies into Compact Body for First Time  
in the War, With Britain Dominating Entente  
as Germany Does Central Powers

By Arthur S. Draper

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Upon Lloyd George rests a responsibility that no leader heretofore has been forced to bear. For the first time in the war adversity has drawn the Allies into a compact body, with Britain occupying a place similar to that of Germany in the Central Powers. Statements implying lack of unity in action and lack of coordination in effort have been little more than phrases.

In theory the Allies are working as one; in practice it has been every nation for itself. Not only have military operations been developed according to individual political objectives, but the Allies have made only the feeblest efforts to pool their economic resources. General teamwork and cooperation have been conspicuous for their absence.

Rests With Lloyd George

To-day it is war between Britain and Germany. To-morrow America will join England, but until the United States becomes a first class military power England must stand off the enemy and Lloyd George must dominate the alliance as no Entente statesman has done hitherto.

The British Premier is a stronger leader to-day than he was a month back. Just as America clung to President Wilson a year ago because he had kept the country out of war, so Britain stands by Lloyd George because she is confident he will keep her in the war. If the belligerents were standing still, the British government would be in a very precarious position at present, but a serious situation tends to strengthen it. Just as military success carries a government forward triumphantly, military disaster gives it wider power.

I have just completed a trip to the Grand Fleet—the one great military weapon still intact—followed by a visit in various parts of Scotland, where Lloyd George is viewed through critical eyes. London reflects British opinion as a whole about as accurately as the New York State vote reflected American opinion in the last Presidential election. In the provinces the people think clearly and are not subject to sudden waves of pessimism and optimism; it is there one finds the real British bulwark.

"Bad business, this Italian affair," was a remark I heard constantly. "Russia was out of it" was another, and "The Germans are magnificent fighters," was still another. But instead of finding the people depressed or considering the question of peace negotiations I found them full of fight, almost buoyant with enthusiasm.

Change of Sentiment

Everywhere there is noticeable a complete change from the atmosphere of three months back. As the odds against them have increased, their determination has multiplied. The old saying that the British never know

stommed the heights striven for. There they encountered a counter thrust of Pomeranian and West Prussian battalions and were repulsed.

The enemy repeated his attacks five times. As a consequence of our effective artillery work the attacks were shattered, mostly before our lines. Where the enemy gained ground for a time he was struck down by our infantry by means of bayonets. Our troops pursued the enemy and wrested from him portions of the positions from which he started.

Italian Front  
ITALIAN

ROME, Nov. 11.—At dawn yesterday, after artillery preparation which began the evening before, the enemy, having passed our line of observation in the neighborhood of Asiago, attacked our advanced posts on Gallo and on Mont Serrach—Hill 1,116—behind that line, and after a bitter struggle succeeded in taking them.

The 11th storming units and units of Eclis (Pila)—the 25th and 20th regiments—and of Toscani—the 17th and 18th regiments—and the 1st Bersaglieri, by a resolute counter attack recaptured the positions, driving the enemy back and taking about 100 prisoners.

The enemy vanguard, which had reached the village of Tesse, in the Sugana Valley, was promptly attacked and captured. On the Fiume our covering troops, after having repulsed enemy parties which attacked them on the heights of Volodolbene, moved to the right bank of the river and destroyed the Vidor bridge. On the middle and lower reaches of the river there were reciprocal cannonades and machine gun firing.

GERMAN

BERLIN, Nov. 11 (DAY).—Strong Italian forces threw themselves against detachments advancing eastward beyond Asiago and pressed them back somewhat at one point. Belluno has been taken by allied (Teutonic) troops.

The enemy has made a stand on the lower Fiume.

(NIGHT).—In Sette Comuni and in the Sugana Valley ground was gained by the fighting. Our troops have taken by storm the Vidor bridgehead, on the eastern bank of the Fiume, which was stubbornly defended by the enemy.

McGIBBON & CO.

Table Linens for Family and Guests' use. Towels, many, for every use wanted. Linen Sheets and Pillow Cases—all sizes. Lace Curtains and Dainty Bed Sets. Easy Chairs, Library Tables and Novelty Lamps. Oriental and American Rugs and Carpets.

These all offered this month NOVEMBER at a Special Benefit of

10 Per Cent Discount from Lowest Prices.

37th St. West, Near Fifth Ave.

French Cite American  
Officer and Private"First to Shed Blood on  
Soil of France," Says  
Order

(By The Associated Press)

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, Nov. 11.—The first American officer and private wounded in the war have been mentioned in French dispatches and received citations. The officer is Signal Corps Lieutenant —, of Burlington, Vt., who was the first casualty. The soldier was

wounded in a raid October 29, by a

shell splinter. The citations say that

both men were wounded while working

in a trench under enemy observation

and that they are, respectively, the

first officer and soldier of the Ameri-

can forces "to shed blood on the soil

of France for right, justice and lib-

erty."

A major-general delivered the docu-

ment in the base hospital to-day, and

congratulated him on his honor. The

officer was highly elated, and declared

that he had been amply repaid for his

wound.

The soldier, who is in a field hospi-

tal, was informed of his honor, and

notified that his citation would be de-

livered in a day or so.

## Saks &amp; Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Today,  
an Extraordinary Offering of

## 720 Pairs Men's Shoes

Reduced to \$5.95



110 Pairs in Patent Calfskin

320 Pairs in Fine Black Calfskin

290 Pairs in Dark Mahogany Calfskin

These shoes are all from regular stock, and were made for a very critical clientele. The lasts are the smartest for Winter—some with narrow, others with medium or broad toes. Regardless of your particular preference, you cannot help but find the right last in this special sale, at a figure which is most remarkable for footwear of such unusual character.

All Sizes and Widths

We shall also offer today:

## Men's Grey Mocha Gloves, \$2

This is a very low price for gloves of this quality. Obtainable with self-color or black embroidered backs.

## Men's Fur-Lined Grey Suede Gloves, \$3.95

Splendid for Street and general wear. Well made, and very warm.

## Men's Double-Knit Gloves at \$1

Not Every Maker of Evening Clothes Can

Claim Success, But

Saks Dress Suits and  
Tuxedos

are the evidence in themselves that our high-

ly specialized staff of tailors can put more in-

dividuality into a garment for evening

wear than most men ever thought possible.

We have made the production of dress suits

and tuxedos a feature—whereas in most shops

they are a side issue. We realize fully that to

produce something better in an evening gar-

ment is purely a matter of tailoring. This be-

ing so we have endeavored to show the unusual

skill of our tailors in Saks' dress suits and

tuxedos, because in such garments only the best

of talent could possibly produce something dif-

ferent, yet thoroughly in keeping with good

taste.

Our dress suits and tuxedos are ready-

for-service at a moment's notice, but

in no other particular do they resem-

ble other ready-for-service evening clothes.

Dress Coat and Trousers... \$27 to \$60

Tuxedo Coat and Trousers... \$25 to \$45

Dress Vests... \$3.50 to \$12

Saks Clothes Are Saks Made